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SUPPLEMENT TO
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SOURCE [REDACTED]

Attached are two documents on paratroop training, airborne units, and airfields in Communist China for your information and evaluation. This office would appreciate your detailed remarks, particularly regarding the information on paratroop activity. It is requested that we receive the evaluation as soon as possible. These documents are being forwarded without editing by this office. They are not being given general distribution.

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Enclosure I.
Paratroop Training

1. The Chinese Communists established the first paratroop training school at Chiamussu (130-21, 46-49) in 1949. Since that time nine paratroop training schools have been opened. However, only the schools at K'aifeng (114-21, 34-48) and Chiamussu have graduated classes of qualified paratroopers. By November 1951, 32,900 men had been graduated from these two schools and a total of 33,400 were in training at all nine schools. The Chinese Communists plan to train twenty paratroop brigades of 10,000 men each.
2. Chinese Communist paratroop schools are as follows:
 - a. Chiamussu. This school was established in 1949 with CHU Te as honorary commandant. By November 1951 this school had graduated 20,000 men, all chosen from the 4 Field Army. There were 14,000 men in training.
 - b. K'aifeng. This school was opened in the winter of 1950 with 7,000 trainees and later was expanded to handle 10,000 trainees. By November 1951, 12,900 men had graduated from this school.

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- d. Mukden. Because of the presence of the Chinese Communist 4, 8, and 14 Air Divisions and the Soviet 9 Air Division in this area, the Mukden paratroop school was forced to close down without graduating any students.
- e. Tientsin. This newly established school had 10,000 trainees quartered at Chang Kuei Chang (張貴莊) and Chun Liang Ch'eng (車糧城).
- f. Ining (81-17, 43-55). This school is commanded by Kang-po-sai, a Soviet, and had 1,200 students and five transport planes.
- g. Hankow. There is a jump-training preparatory school with 1,000 students at Hsiaokan (113-55, 30-56), north of Hankow.
- h. Hsinching (103-49, 30-25). This school is commanded by KUNG Chung-ch'eng (龔重城), (1) aided by Soviet adviser MI-chi-lo-yeh-fu (米奇羅也夫) and has 2,700 students and five transports. Since the Southwest and Composite Air Transport Groups have moved from Hsinching to Kuanghan (104-17, 30-59), the barracks used by the groups have been taken over by students from the paratroop school.
- i. Yulin (109-34, 18-13). This school was organized in 1951 with LI Chen-tung (李振東) (2) as commandant and 1,500 students. In the fall of 1951 approximately 1,300 of these students were transferred elsewhere.

3. Graduates from the Chiamussu and K'aifeng schools are distributed as follows:

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- a. Hangchow: the 1 Paratroop Regiment with 1,200 men, commanded by SUNG Ming-ting (孫銘鼎).
- b. Nanking: a paratroop training regiment with 2,000 men commanded by LIU Lung-chun (劉隆俊), a defected Nationalist officer.
- c. Peiping: 2 and 3 Paratroop Regiments, each with 3,000 men.
- d. Tientsin: 6,000 men.
- e. Changchun: 4 Paratroop Regiment with 3,000 men.
- f. Chiamussu: 6,000 men.
- g. K'aifeng: 7,000 men.
- h. Hankow: 500 men.
- i. Ining: 1,200 men.

4. Since January 1950 when the Chinese Communists moved the capital of Honan province from K'aifeng to Loyang, K'aifeng has been used as a base for training paratroops. Buildings of the Honan branch mission of the American South China Baptist mission, which are on the south bank of the Huang Ho just outside the south gate of K'aifeng, were taken over by the Communists in January 1950 for use as barracks for trainees and as quarters for Soviet advisers and technicians and their families.

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5. In January 1950 there were approximately sixty military advisers and technicians including their dependents, between 400 and 600 paratroop trainees, and two Soviet-made, single wing, propeller-driven aircraft for training use at K'aifeng.³ Since June 1950 the number of Soviets, including dependents has been increased to 120; the number of students has been increased to 2,000, and the number of Soviet and Japanese made training aircraft has been increased to 40.

6. Jump practice for students is held daily at K'aifeng. The training period is from six months to one year, upon completion of which trainees, most of whom are from the Revolution (sic) University and middle schools are transferred to Chiamissu for further training.

7. Paratroopers will be trained at the new Whampoa airfield, which was completed in November. Paratroop units will be organized on a basis of one regiment of paratroops for each army of the 4 Field Army. The first group of 2,000 men will start training in early 1952.

8. In early December 1951 K'ANG Sheng, commander of the Shantung Military District, and Soviet adviser Mo-li-k'o-fu (莫利可夫) officiated at the opening of a paratroop school at the Hsin Chuang airfield, Tsinan. Two thousand trainees, divided into five squadrons, are at this school. Each morning one squadron receives jump training while the four other squadrons are given combat practice. The first class from this school will be graduated in April 1952.

Airfields

9. On 2 December 1951 there were six four-engined bombers, eight YAK-15's, five reconnaissance planes, and seven Japanese planes at the Hsin Chuang (辛莊) airfield, Tsinan. Near the field there were anti-aircraft gun positions at Hsin Chuang Ch'ien, Fu Shan (佛山), Ta Hung Lou (大紅樓), and Huang T'ai (黃台), and underground gasoline storage depots at Lung Tung. (龍洞).

10. During December 1951, fifty YAK's, 25 MIG-15's, and 25 heavy bombers were assembled at the White Cloud and T'ienho airfields in Canton. These planes flew to Nanning and Hainan. These two airfields will continue to assemble planes and are expected to turn out 100 by the end of March 1952.

11. On 24 December 1951, five Soviet aviation experts, including Ch'i-no-t'o-fu left Canton to inspect the Nanning airfield. This group had arrived in Canton 17 December to survey South China airfields in connection with the spring invasion of Southeast Asia.⁴

1. Comment. This paratroop training center was established in early 1951 with KUNG as director, according to [REDACTED]

2. Comment. This school was established in March 1951 with LI as director, according to [REDACTED]

3. Comment. The IL-12 has frequently been reported as the aircraft in paratroop training flights at K'aifeng.

4. Comment. The arrival of this inspection group in Canton was reported in [REDACTED]

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21.1 Official History

Enclosure II

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1. In September 1951 the People's Revolutionary Military Council organized the Airborne Force Headquarters (空軍傘兵司令部) with command over seven paratroop divisions and ten airborne infantry divisions. This headquarters is composed of the following officers:

Commander: WAN I (萬毅).

Deputy commander: CH'IU Ch'uang-ch'eng (邱訓成).

Political commissar: LIU Ta-t'ung (劉大同), a Chinese paratroop specialist who holds the rank of captain in the Soviet army.

Political department chief: CHOU Lin (周林).

Chief of staff: KANG Yung-ho (康永和).

Soviet adviser: Wo-lo-ch'i-no-fu (沃洛契諾夫), a Soviet colonel and paratroop specialist. He came to Manchuria in 1949 and was appointed deputy commander of the Chiamussu paratroop school. Later he became chief of the paratroop section of the Soviet advisory headquarters in Peiping.

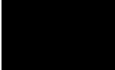


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2. Each airborne and paratroop squad is divided into two sections. Each section has seven men and is equipped with one light machine gun. Each soldier is issued a Soviet-made recoilless (sic) rifle. Each squad is equipped with an air-cooled heavy machine gun. Each company has two mortars. Each regiment has a small artillery battery attached; this battery is equipped with four cannon and two anti-tank guns. All airborne and paratroop divisions are made up of brigades, a unit no longer used in the rest of the Chinese Communist army.
3. In the fall of 1950 the first paratroop class of the Chiamussu paratroop school was graduated and organized into three divisions and one independent North Korean regiment. The Chinese Communists opened other paratroop schools at Hsi (80-51, 44-03), Nancheng (107-04, 32-05), and Nanch'ang (Approved For Release 2001/08/23 : CIA-RDP83-00415R012100090002-5) 60,000 men, including 5,000 North Koreans, and an additional four divisions had been formed.

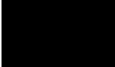


In late 1951 the paratroop divisions were stationed as follows:

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- a. 1 Division at Fengt'ai (116-17, 39-51).
 - b. 2 Division in the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow area.
 - c. 3 Division at Hsuehou.
 - d. 4 Division in Manchuria.
 - e. 5 Division in Manchuria.
 - f. 6 Division at Hankow and Nanch'ang.
 - g. 7 Division at Kunming and Kweilin.
5. The airborne troops began training in July 1951 at Mukden, Dairen, Sian, and Urumchi. Soldiers from the 1 and 3 Field Armies were selected for a short period of training. Although ten divisions will be formed, there were only six full strength divisions in existence and these were scattered at airfields in Central and South China.

1.  Comment. Movements of paratroop divisions, differing from the information given here were reported in  

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2.  Comment. For different information on the disposition of Chinese 1st airborne divisions, see  

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